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All Out for the Labor Day Parade!

The stirring scene at right is a photo of a small part of last year's parade in New York City. This year's parade will be even bigger and better—and the RWDSU is again expected to play a major role in the parade.

International and local officers are telling members 'It is your duty as a member of your union to march on Labor Day with your fellow members. Show your solidarity and support of your own union by marching on Monday, September 5—the holiday that is labor's own celebration.'

Similar parades will be held in many parts of the U. S. and Canada, with many RWDSUers participating. For more details on the big New York parade see Page 5.



COPE Dollars Spearhead Biggest RWDSU Political Action Drive

NEW YORK CITY—The biggest political action campaign in the RWDSU's history is taking shape, Pres. Max Greenberg reported last week. Prospects are good for raising more dollars for COPE (the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education) than ever before, he said.

Requests for COPE books, which are being distributed by local officers and stewards all over the U.S., are coming into the International office at an unprecedented rate. A number of locals are planning fund-raising events, such as dances and outings, whose proceeds will be used to swell the total of Dollars-for-COPE.

In addition to these fund-raising efforts, RWDSU locals—like other unions—are participating in the AFL-CIO's big registration drive to insure the maximum possible vote on Election Day. A number of RWDSU locals have taken steps to check on the registration status of each of their members, in order to be sure that all are eligible to vote.

Political action will be a major order of business at a two-day conference of Midwest locals of the RWDSU in September. Pres. Greenberg and Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps will be among the speakers at the meeting.

The five-state conference, which will be attended by delegates from Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania, will be held Sept. 24 and 25 at the Carter Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio. Locals in these states are now in the process of electing delegates to the conference.

The New York State AFL-CIO convention, which opens at New York City's

Commodore Hotel on Aug. 29, is also expected to be deeply concerned with political action. Since New York is regarded as a pivotal state whose electoral votes may well swing the national election, labor's political program will be carefully weighted during the course of the con-

vention, which will be attended by delegates representing nearly two million union members.

The RWDSU, whose main strength is in the Empire State, will be represented by delegates from locals with a total of more than 70,000 members in the state.

450 Win 4-Day Strike At A&P Bakery

NEWARK, N. J.—Four hundred and fifty members of Local 262 have won wage boosts and improved working conditions after a four-day strike at the A&P bakery division here, it was reported by George Braverman, the local's organizer.

After several weeks of negotiations between Local 262 and management had failed to reach a settlement on Aug. 6, the members voted 261-50 to authorize a strike.

Negotiations continued for several days, but no settlement was reached and the strike was called on Aug. 12.

The strike covered the huge plant for 4 days while the negotiators met in the office of Federal Mediation Commissioner Joseph DeLorenzo and worked out the new agreement.

Settlement was reached on Aug. 15 and ratified unanimously by the members the next day.

"The contract provides wages and working conditions that no other bakery contract in America can match," Braverman said.

Histadrut Benefit Dinner Plans Speeded

NEW YORK CITY—Plans for a testimonial dinner honoring RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg are moving ahead rapidly, it was reported by Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, who is serving as chairman of the dinner committee. The affair, which will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 13, at the Hotel Commodore, will climax the RWDSU-Histadrut Campaign to raise \$100,000 for construction of a cultural center in Ramat Gan, Israel. All proceeds of the dinner will go to Histadrut.

While New York and New Jersey locals of the RWDSU will be responsible for most of the tickets to the dinner, a substantial number are expected to be sold to locals in other parts of the U.S. and Canada. The dinner will be attended by the entire International Executive Board, since the regular fall meeting of the Board has been scheduled to be held immediately after the affair.

Also expected to attend the dinner are representatives of other labor unions and their affiliates in the New York metropolitan area, as well as government officials and others who have been associated at one time or another with Pres. Greenberg.

A number of prominent public figures have joined the dinner committee as

honorary sponsors. New Jersey's Governor Robert B. Meyner, in accepting the invitation from Heaps, replied:

"I would of course be most happy to serve in such a capacity. I trust that my doing so can in some small way aid your fine drive for construction of a cultural center at Ramat Gan, Israel. And it is indeed a pleasure to take part in a tribute to your International President Max Greenberg. You have my best wishes for continued success in your RWDSU-Histadrut Campaign."

Similar messages have been received from the other honorary sponsors, including Senators Paul Douglas of Illinois, Jacob K. Javits of New York, and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota; Reps. James Roosevelt of California and Emanuel Celler of New York; Mayor Robert F. Wagner and City Council Pres. Abe Stark of New York City.

Labor Donated Under 3% to Campaign Funds

WASHINGTON, D.C. (PAI) — This year, as in every recent presidential campaign, there will be charges that organized labor is spending huge sums to elect liberal candidates.

The record, as reported by the Senate Election Subcommittee checking on the 1956 campaign, shows it just isn't so.

Seventeen trade union groups contributed a net \$941,271 out of a total of \$44,185,725 reported political contributions from all sources.

COPE spent \$456,293.55, voluntarily contributed, to support liberals of both parties.

By simple arithmetic that makes labor's contribution less than 3%.

AFL-CIO's TV Film Honors Labor Day

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The AFL-CIO is producing a special half hour public service television film for Labor Day weekend. The film, "Land of Promise," will be carried at 5 p.m. (EDT) Sunday, September 4, over the ABC television network.

AFL-CIO President George Meany described the film as "a historical documentary which records factually and dramatically the development of the American labor movement in the light of the events that shaped our nation's history."

He said it is being produced by the labor federation to honor the American worker on his national holiday.

"This is clearly a public service program of special merit," Meany said. "We believe the film will effectively report to the American people on the major part played by the men and women of labor in building our nation."

"Land of Promise" stars Melvyn Douglas, noted actor currently appearing in the Broadway play, "The Best Man," and features a musical score with Ronny Gilbert, Joe Glazer and the Tarriers.



AFL-CIO Pres. Meany is shown with Labor Day film narrator Melvyn Douglas at rehearsal session.

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LABOR SET TO ENDORSE SEN. KENNEDY

WASHINGTON, D.C.—AFL-CIO endorsement of Sen. John F. Kennedy for President was seen as a virtual certainty as 134 presidents of international unions and other top labor officials gathered in the capitol on Friday, August 26. The meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board, the federation's top policy-making body between its biennial conventions, was called for the specific purpose of making a presidential endorsement.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, who left for the meeting as this issue of The Record went to press, declared: "I wholeheartedly support the candidacy of John Kennedy and I am going to work for labor backing for this fighting Democratic liberal." He said that practically all other labor leaders with whom he had spoken in recent weeks shared his view that the national Democratic ticket deserved and would get the endorsement of the labor movement.

The records of Sen. Kennedy and his running-mate,

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, have come under close labor scrutiny since their nomination at the Democratic convention in July. The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education has analyzed both Senators' voting records. Here is how COPE rates them:

Kennedy has a perfect record on the COPE scoreboard for 1959-1960, although he was absent on a number of occasions. In the period since he was first elected to Congress in 1946 he has one of the better records on recorded votes in the Congress. Through the years Kennedy has taken the leadership in such areas as minimum wage legislation, federal standards for unemployment compensation, fair labor standards and other strictly labor issues.

Johnson, on the other hand, has a strangely contradictory record. Up to 1954 he had no strictly labor votes that were approved by the union movement. However, since 1954 he has no "wrong" votes in the labor field. On other issues Johnson, in recent years, has gone down the line for improving social security, housing legislation except for boosting urban renewal funds, aid to education, and taxes, except those affecting gas and oil producers.



SEN. JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFL-CIO Launches Big Get-Out-the-Vote Drive Across Country

CHICAGO (PAI)—The biggest nonpartisan "get-out-the-vote" drive in its history is being launched by the AFL-CIO as the Presidential campaign gets under way.

Disturbed by what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called the "disgracefully low" national average election turnout of 55 percent of eligible voters, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has authorized a nationwide registration drive. Its purpose is "to get all eligible union members, their families and their neighbors to exercise their right as American citizens to vote."

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, who was present in Chicago for a meeting of the COPE Administrative Committee, immediately placed "the full resources" of the RWDSU behind the campaign, declaring: "We will go all-out to see to it that every member of our union is aware of the importance of registering and voting."

The AFL-CIO drive will be financed through the voluntary contribution of five cents per member by all affiliated unions and central bodies, which already have expressed strong support for the campaign. It will be directed by President Meany himself and will be handled by Carl McPeak, an assistant in Meany's office.

In announcing the campaign to the press, Meany stressed that it will be non-partisan. No effort will be made to tell people "how" to vote but every effort will be made to get as many eligible voters as possible to register and vote. The drive, which will be based on Citizens Committees, will be completely independent of COPE operations.

Meany said that studies had shown that the percentage of Americans who exercise their right to vote was far lower than in most European democracies and that "unfortunately" the record of union members was not much better than that of other citizens.

Asked why the "sudden" interest of labor in a big voting turnout this year, Meany retorted sharply that organized labor had participated for years in "get-out-the-vote" drives but that this year it was determined to participate on a broader scale because of the continued low voter turnout.



LESSON FOR VOTERS: Follow Anne Monks' example, as shown in signs above, and you won't miss opportunity to vote for right candidates this November. If you aren't on registration lists yet, check with your local union and find out how, when and where you can register.

Kennedy Forces Fight Reactionary Coalition On Labor-Backed Bills

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A last desperate Congressional battle between liberal forces led by Democratic Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy and a lineup of conservative Republicans teamed up with equally conservative Southern Democrats was under way last week. On the outcome of the struggle depended the fate of Kennedy's bill to raise the federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and to extend its coverage to 4,000,000 additional workers, most of them in retail trade.

An earlier round in the battle, this one on the problem of health care for the aged, was won by the conservatives on Aug. 23, when the Senate defeated the Kennedy-backed Anderson bill to provide health care for Social Security recipients. A much weaker bill introduced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), was defeated earlier by the Democrats on the grounds that it was completely inadequate. The bill that was finally passed was sharply denounced by labor spokesmen as a mockery of the original intention to provide medical care for all aged persons. This bill provides federal participation in state relief medical payments to the needy aged, which means that elderly workers will have to take a "pauper's oath" before they are eligible for aid under the program.

Three major hurdles still remain for the labor-backed minimum wage bill, sponsored by Senator John F. Kennedy, before it becomes law. The barricade set up by the conservatives on the House Rules Committee must be broken, Senate-House conferees must reach agreement, and President Eisenhower must sign the measure.

Senate Passes \$1.25 Bill

The Senate passed the Kennedy measure by 62 to 34. It would raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour for the 24 million workers presently covered in three steps, the peak being reached in 1963.

For the 4 million new workers who would receive protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act—chiefly in retail—the minimum was pegged at \$1 an hour next year and would reach the \$1.25 level in 1964.

To win support for the measure, Kennedy voted against but accepted an amendment by Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-N.M.), which dropped about 850,000 workers from coverage. These included employees of hotels, motels, restaurants, retail dealers in automobiles and dealers solely in farm implements. The Anderson amendment passed 87 to 8.

Prior to this compromise, the Kennedy forces successfully beat back efforts of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, Sen. Spessard Holland (D-Fla.), and Sen. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) to cut either the \$1.25 or the coverage.

The new coverage of the bill takes in large retail and service enterprises with \$1 million or more annual sales except for hotels, motels, restaurants and other concerns specifically exempted.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meanwhile, denounced Republican efforts to stymie labor-backed legislation, with President Eisenhower himself bluntly accused of lending himself to the game.

The Council expressed belief that Congress would be "fulfilling its obligation to the public interest" if it would complete action on the following five measures, all of them well ad-

vanced along the legislative road and all of them scheduled for this session by the Democratic leadership.

1. Wage-hour improvements through adoption of the "modest but acceptable" Senate bill calling for increasing the minimum wage to \$1.25 over the next three years with the addition of some 4,000,000 uncovered workers to protection of the law.

2. Medical care for the aged through the social security system.

3. Situs picketing as provided for in the Kennedy bill should be made legal.

4. Aid to education should be voted, the Council declared, pointing out that heavy majorities in both the Senate and the House supported similar bills.

5. Housing was declared an urgent necessity with the Council calling on the House Rules Committee to clear the "moderate housing bill" already adopted by the Senate.

The Council called for a determined bipartisan program in civil rights, pointing out that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called the question of civil rights "the No. 1 moral issue of our time."

"However," it declared, "we are not politically naive. We are not deceived by the sudden interest in civil rights legislation by some on Capitol Hill who previously ignored or opposed it. We are well aware that their objective is to precipitate a debate that will block all progressive, liberal action in this session. That must not happen."

Issues Are Clear In Debate Over Minimum Pay

NEW YORK CITY—The New York Times described the debate on the minimum wage bill in the Senate as "about as clear-cut an issue between conservative and liberal philosophies as can be found."

The Times, in a news article on Aug. 19, said that the argument over raising the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour, and including millions more under its protection, "is between those (employers) who do not want to pay, or believe they can not pay and survive, and those who think they should pay."

The Times also noted that the major roll-calls on attempts to water down Senator Kennedy's bill "showed, with minor deviations, a normal team pattern of Republicans and Southern Democrats. Southern Democrats, in general, vote the employer view in a straight-cut employer-employee issue such as the wage-hour bill."

Wage Settlements Average 4% Thus Far in 1960

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Contract settlements in the first half of 1960 provided wage increases of approximately four percent, but the real wage gain was reduced to about 2.5 percent because of the rise in the cost of living.

The current issue of Collective Bargaining Report, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, says a majority of all settlements ranged from 7 to 12 cents an hour, or an increase of three to five percent.

Increases of 13 or more cents per hour were negotiated in almost 25 percent of the settlements; raises of 6 cents or less in 20 percent of the reported contracts, mostly in chronically depressed industries; and no increases at all in 3 percent of the settlements. The publication said this year's increases are about equal to, or a shade larger than, 1959 settlement levels.

Collective Bargaining Report cited these background factors:

- Most industries appear to have been in a position to grant larger increases than those negotiated. Sales levels and profits have been maintained, or increased over last year's levels. Productivity has been rising.

- Wage increases for many workers covered by union contracts are being provided automatically under agreements which will run through 1960 without further negotiation. These increases generally have been 4 percent and more.

- Unemployment still is a major problem in some industries and areas. Large-scale unemployment may have had a limiting effect on wage negotiations.

- The cost of living has been edging up by 1.5 to 2 percent over the preceding year. It has been necessary, therefore, for unions to get increases of that amount merely to catch up with price rises.

Fringe benefits also are being liberalized widely in 1960 bargaining, the publication states. Improvements have been negotiated in approximately 75 percent of all settlements.

The publication quotes Labor Dept. figures showing that some 2.5 million workers will receive automatic wage increases under contracts negotiated in previous years. These increases were most often in the range of six to eight cents an hour. For construction workers, listed in a separate tabulation, the most common increase in 1960 under continuing contracts is 22 cents an hour.

Farm Drive Moves Ahead

CHICAGO (PAI)—The drive to organize the farm workers in California is scoring a notable success in the opinion of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany told reporters covering the AFL-CIO Council meeting here that about 5,000 workers have been organized in California by the AFL-CIO Farm Workers Organizing Committee. Furthermore, he said, the wages of between 60,000 and 70,000 unorganized workers already has been raised as a result of the organizing effort.

Meany said that about \$162,000 already had been spent on the drive during 1959 and 1960, and that the Executive Council had authorized expenditure of another \$100,000 to push the program.

He said that the success of the organizing efforts in the San Joaquin Valley of California was unprecedented and that he was much encouraged by the results of the program which seeks to break down the "almost inhuman" conditions under which farm labor is exploited on California corporate farms.



UNIONIST "SPARS" AGAIN WITH DEMPSEY: The days when he was a training camp sparring partner for Jack Dempsey were recalled by retired Trainman William Wolpen in Minneapolis recently. A charter member of Lodge 944, Wolpen doubled as a brakeman and a boxer. He lost few of his more than 100 bouts and was never knocked out.

Goldberg Asks Permanent Labor-Management Council

CHICAGO—A permanent national council of labor-management advisers representing labor, management and the public, to "restore that sense of common purpose" which the nation had during the war and which "we need so desperately now," has been proposed by Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel.

Goldberg advanced his proposal for the national council at a dinner here honoring him and marking the 15th anniversary of Roosevelt University, which labor played a major part in establishing.

The council would "advise" and "recommend" to the President programs for submission to Congress and formulate proposals for "advancing industrial peace and minimizing industrial conflict."

The general counsel of the Steelworkers and noted labor attorney made it clear that his proposal was a purely "personal" one.

Goldberg urged that the council be assigned one "operational" job—the responsibility of dealing with national emergency disputes. He stressed, however, that this would be an "incidental" function of the council rather than the main purpose of advising the President in the development of "constructive policies and programs."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 500 persons attending the dinner that Goldberg had played a "leading part" in helping bring about merger of the AFL and the CIO, and had had a "tremendous influence" on helping solve problems in the AFL-CIO itself.

The dinner was estimated to have raised approximately \$40,000 for the university. Organized labor has contributed more than \$415,000 to Roosevelt University in the last 10 years.

Ike Says Economy Is O.K.; Steelworkers Say No

WASHINGTON (PAI)—At the very moment that President Eisenhower was telling a press conference that the American economy is in good shape, the International Wage Policy Committee of the Steelworkers was meeting only a few miles away and warning that it isn't.

Both were in agreement that the steel industry is hurting severely with production hanging around the 50 percent mark—"bothersome," was the way the President put its plight. But there the agreement ended.

The President cited a number of favorable economic indicators, such as an increase in gross national product, personal income and high employment, although he made no mention of the more than 4,000,000 still out of work. You can't say the economy is "burgeoning" at this particular period he said, "but you certainly don't see any signs that anyone can call a recession or depression."

The Steelworkers were not in agreement.

"The Steel industry is in a real depression," they said. "Nearly half of its capacity lies dormant. More than 135,000 of our members are unemployed and more than 350,000 are under-employed, working less than full time.

"It is rightfully said," they warned, "that as steel goes, so goes the nation. It is indeed a barometer of our entire economy. Danger signals are flashing. Already the effects of the depression in steel have spread to other industries.

"If remedial measures are not taken to correct this situation in steel, it is plain that the depression in steel will continue to spread to more and more industries with disastrous consequences to our entire economy.

"In the economy as a whole, unemployment and under-employment are rapidly increasing. As a result, we are sustaining a loss in human terms and in real wealth—goods and services which are being lost to all of us. Effective action to halt this loss and to eliminate the hardship and suffering, which are the consequences of unemployment in our industry and in the economy, is overdue."

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald supplemented this statement at a news conference of his own in which he disagreed with President Eisenhower and insisted that the number of unemployed in steel "certainly points up the possibility of a real recession."

"When the steel mills are down, this means orders are down, and this backs up on the suppliers, on the coal industry, the railroads, truckers and other transportation industries," he declared.

The Steelworkers' meeting produced a 10-point program which it called on Congress to enact right now and "not at the session which will convene next January."

The program included implementation of the Full Employment Act, improvements in jobless benefits, aid for distressed areas, a Federal school construction bill, medical help for the aged along the lines of the Forand bill, an expanded housing program, expansion of public works, an end to the "tight money" policy of the Eisenhower Administration, an increase of the minimum wage to \$1.25 and the 32-hour work week.

Our 'Affluent Society' Still Masks Massive Poverty

The American affluent society still hides massive poverty, Lawrence T. King, a California newspaperman, has noted in a recent article appearing in *Commonweal*, a Catholic publication.

King stated that the "present age of affluence" is loaded with contradictions. National prosperity statistics are such, he said, that "we find it increasingly difficult to become disturbed over the pockets of poverty" that mar the economic horizon.

The writer looked with a jaundiced eye upon a Dept. of Commerce claim that the number of families and unattached single persons having income below \$2,000 annually has shrunk from 25 to 14 percent of the total since 1947.

This claim noted that the percentage of those earning from \$2,000 to \$3,999 declined from 38 to 21 percent. On the other hand, as Mr. Lawrence noted, the \$4,000 to \$5,999 group increased from 20 to 23 percent, the \$6,000 to \$7,999 group doubled from nine to 18 percent, those in the \$8,000-\$9,999 bracket increased from three to 10 percent, those in the \$10,000 to \$14,999 bracket, increased from three to nine percent, and those in the \$15,000-and-over bracket went up from two to five percent.

Statistically, the record is impressive, but, in Lawrence's words, "cold statistics . . . have a way of masking the human factors involved."

It is "little comfort to those families earning less than \$2,000 a year—7.5 million by Commerce Dept. estimates—to know that the general level of prosperity is rising," Lawrence said. He also noted that those families earning \$4,000 or less—35 percent of the total—do not share the Administration's optimism, especially since another federal agency informs them that present living costs require a weekly income of \$80.87 for a worker with three dependents and \$73.31 for a worker with no dependents.

Dollar Keeps Shrinking

In 1959, half of U.S. families had incomes below \$5,300 annually and the family income most frequently found was \$4,600. While this was quite an improvement over the \$3,000 median of 1947, Lawrence pointed out, the gain looks far less impressive when adjusted for higher living costs. It now takes \$6,865 for a family to buy what \$5,000 bought in 1947.

"It is this constant shrinkage in the dollar—it is now worth 47.6 cents in terms of 1940 buying power—

which accentuates the plight of those who remain in the lower income brackets. We may soothe our consciences with statistics and tell ourselves we never had it so good, but this does little to mitigate the misery of those who must fight a daily battle to make ends meet," the California newsman asserted.

Today's poor are the elderly, racial minorities, those living in depressed areas, the big city unemployed, and migrant farm workers. Generally, according to Lawrence, "they are persons victimized by conditions not of their own making."

These are the poorest of the nation. Many not counted as "poor" because they have incomes of \$4,000, live from paycheck to paycheck since families are large and living costs high. While such families may not live in abject poverty, they are part of today's lower income groups.

A recent *Washington Post* series on poverty in the nation's capital found that it is filling the city's jails and mass-producing criminals.

"Poverty—that compost of emotional and economic deprivation—mass produces the city's criminals," the newspaper said.

Great Turnout Seen for Labor Day Parade

20,000 IN RWDSU TO MARCH



ALL OUT FOR THE PARADE is Local 1-S message on leaflets handed to Macy department store employees in union's drive to get big turnout on Labor Day.

NEW YORK CITY—Locals of the RWDSU will turn out one of the biggest contingents in the Labor Day Parade on Monday, Sept. 5, Pres. Max Greenberg declared after checking with leaders of the various New York City affiliates. He predicted a turnout of 20,000 members of the RWDSU, observing that District 65 "will once again have one of the biggest contingents of any union" and adding that sizeable groups are expected from Locals 338, 1199, 50, 1-S, Retail Shoe Locals 1268 and 287, Local 147 and others.

Locals of the RWDSU will assemble at 3:30 p.m. on 30th Street and Fifth Avenue. Although the assembly area for RWDSU locals runs along 30th Street from Fifth Avenue through to Third Avenue, all RWDSU members are asked to report to 30th Street and Fifth Avenue, from where they will be directed quickly to the spot where their local assembles.

Plans of RWDSU locals call for "more bands, more floats, and above all, more members than last year, when we had one of the biggest contingents," Pres. Greenberg said.

He joined with the leaders of RWDSU locals in urging that all members—and their families—turn out for the parade on Labor Day. "It is the duty of every trade unionist to join in this great demonstration of labor's strength, and in support of labor's goals," he said.

'Democratic Process at Work'

Union-Wide Elections Due At Dist. 65 in September

NEW YORK CITY—The democratic process will be exercised by more than 30,000 members of District 65 during September as they utilize voting machines to cast secret ballots for nearly 300 officers of the District and its locals.

Sixteen union posts, ranging from general organizer to secretary of a local, will be contested. President David Livingston greeted the contests as "a fine demonstration of the democratic process in District 65."

Livingston urged every member to vote as "a great opportunity to effectively answer the Landrum-Griffin smear attack on all labor as 'undemocratic' and

'boss controlled.'"

Running for re-election on the top level are Pres. Livingston, Org. Director Bill Michelson, a candidate for the post of Executive Vice-President, and Sec.-Treas. Cleveland Robinson.

Five vice-presidential posts have been designated with the following candidates: Frank Brown, vice-president for organization; Al Bernknopf, vice-president for administration; Irving Baldinger, vice-president for welfare, education and publications; John Meegan, vice-president for department stores; and Milton Reverby, who will head a campaign to build the union in the New Jersey area.

The voting itself will take place over a period of four weeks, with different voting machines available for each of the 35 individual locals. Each of the locals will have different days to cast their ballots. The bigger locals, some of which have membership numbering in the thousands, will have machines and facilities available for an entire week.

Al Brown Re-elected '76' President in Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Local 76 has chosen its officers for the next two years, re-electing Al Brown to the presidency.

Other officers elected to lead the union were Edward Schwartz of Dial Shoe, vice-president; Marvin Drossner of Endel Shoe secretary-treasurer; and Benjamin Mosko of Kitty Kelly, recording secretary.

270 Win First Pact At Big N. Y. Buildings

NEW YORK CITY—Two hundred and seventy employees of six midtown buildings, all owned by Walter J. Salmon and ranging in size up to 60 stories, have won their first contract, it was reported by William Teaney, Local 670 organizer.

The three-year agreement provides wage increases of \$7 weekly for men and \$3.50 weekly for women employees over the contract's three-year life plus improved working conditions, better vacation and holiday schedules and Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage.

The contract is retroactive to June 16. It covers all maintenance, engineering and construction department men, elevator men, painters and cleaning women, matrons, mechanics, plumbers and electricians at the buildings.

The buildings are located on 42nd Street, Broadway and Fifth Avenue, in the heart of the city's midtown area.

The organizing campaign, headed by Org. Joseph Caliva and Teaney, began in April 1956. In an NLRB election in February, 1960, the union won a 160-93 vote. Negotiations started shortly after the election.

Negotiators for the local included Local 670 Business Manager Thomas Bagley, attorney Charles Katz, Teaney and a seven-man shop committee.

Sum Hits Efforts To Water Down State's \$1 Floor

NEW YORK CITY—While labor is spearheading a drive for a minimum wage of at least \$1.25 this year, employer groups are arguing that the present \$1 per hour should be watered down. Pres. Julius Sum of Local 338, a vice-president of the RWDSU, confronted this argument at a panel hearing of the Retail Trade Industry Minimum Wage Board of New York State which has been seeking to set standard regulations.

In his statement to the board, Sum pointed out that even the \$1 minimum was inadequate and that it should be increased so that the employee could earn at least enough money to take care of his basic needs.

He noted that even the federal government recognized the situation and there has been general agreement that a minimum higher than \$1 is necessary. The big fight, he added, is over what the new minimum should be and the extent of the coverage.

He stated that any lessening of the \$1 an hour minimum wage could only lend itself to exploitation of young workers. That in itself, he said, leads to an unsteady labor market and, in some degree, to unsteady business conditions.

He completed his statement with a plea that serious consideration be given to the suggestion of increasing the hourly minimum wage to \$1.50 or at least \$1.25 per hour this year.

Buffalo Waste Paper Firm Signs After Long Drive

BUFFALO, N.Y.—After several unsuccessful attempts, Local 143 has won the first contract for 22 employees of the Oppenheimer Corp., 120-year-old waste paper salvage firm here, Int'l Rep. Tom Evans reported.

The Oppenheimer workers won wage hikes ranging from 15 to 20c hour over the contract's two years in addition to union seniority and grievance provisions, six paid holidays and one and two weeks of vacation.



Officers, executive board members and stewards were among 300 members of Boston Local 513 and their guests attending the local's summer dinner-dance aboard the "Showboat," docked at Nantasket, Mass. Seated, l. to r., are Anthony Frullo, Carl Lindauer, Guy Colletti, NEJB Pres. Joseph H. Honan, Joseph Gilda, Edward McGovern and Arthur Flint. Standing are Richard Stone, Larry Polley, Robert Barr, Thomas Hall, Charles Franks, John McDevitt, Harry Hill, Wm. Newell, Dan Lucery.

The Midwest

2-Nation Drive On at American Chicle Plants

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Joint Board has joined with RWDSU locals in New York City and Toronto in an international organizing drive directed at three American Chicle Co. plants, it was reported by Henry Anderson, Chicago Joint Board president.

The three plants, which manufacture several brands of chewing gum, employ about 1,400 workers.

The drive is aimed at the company's plants in Rockford, Ill., Toronto and New York City. Local 461 is spearheading the campaign in Toronto and Local 50 is working to organize the workers at the New York City plant, while the Chicago Joint Board is tackling the Rockford plant.

The three RWDSU affiliates worked out a coordinat-

ed plan at the recent Atlantic City, N. J. meeting of the RWDSU's General Council, Anderson said. Since that time the unions have been keeping in close touch and planning their organizing efforts simultaneously.

"We've been writing similar leaflets, keeping each other informed and going after all these plants all at once," Anderson said.

The first organizing leaflet was put out recently at the three plants.

"The response to our first leaflet here was very good," Anderson said. "A number of cards have already come in from workers in the Rockford plant."

Several former employees of the chicle company volunteered to aid the joint board's campaign, An-

derson said.

Hugh Buchanan, who is heading up Local 461's drive at the Adams Brands Ltd. plant in metropolitan Toronto, said that the first leaflet has been distributed at that plant.

"The campaign is definitely under way," Buchanan said.

Frank Scida, president of Local 50 in New York, said that one leaflet had been given out to workers at the New York plant.

"The drive has begun and we're working on it," he said.

Carl Sanzone and Manuel Galladora, Chicago Joint Board staff representatives, have been assisting Anderson in the Rockford campaign.

New Contracts Bring Raises At 2 Chi Shops

CHICAGO, Ill.—Members of the Chicago Joint Board have won wage gains ranging up to 26c hourly in two newly-signed contracts, Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson reported.

Eighty employees of the Porter Athletic Equipment Co., which is located in Schiller Park, Ill., settled a two-year agreement which brings all workers a minimum of 10c retroactive to July 1 and 7c more next July 1.

The union also won a complete revision of job classifications, with classification increases ranging up to an additional 10c hourly for many of the employees.

The Porter workers also won full company-paid Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage for themselves, and half-payment of the cost for members of their family.

Anderson estimated that the package totaled 26c hourly over the two years.

The Porter plant moved to the Chicago area recently from Ottawa, Ill. The bargaining unit at Ottawa was Local 976. The union negotiators included Ralph Suniga, Drew Ratliff, Clair Davis, William Gerrald and Anderson.

Kitchen Arts Signs

Eighty members of Local 15, employed at Kitchen Arts Foods Inc., have won a 5c wage hike retroactive to June 1 and another 2c boost next Jan. 1 in a two-year contract, Anderson also reported.

"The employees recognized the problems presented by curtailment of the company's business," Anderson said. The company makes powdered cake mixes.

Negotiating for the local members was a 14-man shop committee, Manuel Galladora, joint board representative, and Anderson.

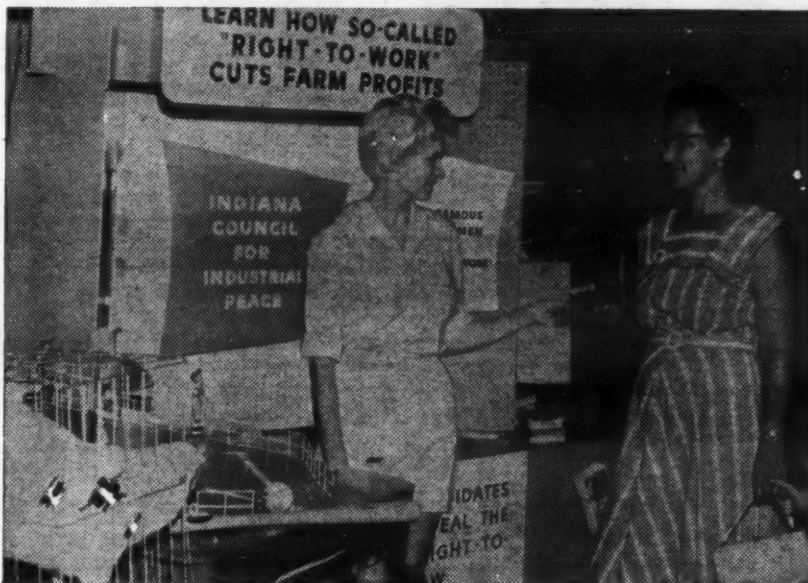
3,000 Take Part In Local 194 Chicago Picnic

CHICAGO, Ill.—More than 3,000 members of Local 194 and their guests attended the local's fifth annual picnic on Sunday, Aug. 21, it was reported by Pres. John Gallacher.

The picnic was held at the Riverview Amusement Park here from 10 in the morning until 6 at night.

"It was a fine outing," Gallacher said. "We had door prizes, 40 for the children and 40 for the grown-ups, free ice cream, beer and all the trimmings, and dancing."

The local's officers, assisted by more than 100 shop stewards, served on the picnic committee. The committee included James Moore, Irene Brubaker, Gus Clark Jr., Josephine Lamprinos, Veronica Kryzan, Henry Gistover, George White, Willie Williams, Charles Rogers, Eugene Arlen and Gallacher.



CROWD-STOPPERS AT COUNTY FAIR in Indiana are pretty girls and trained chickens. Indiana Council for Industrial Peace and State AFL-CIO are carrying to state's farm families drive for repeal of so-called "right-to-work" law. Staffing booth at county fair in Evansville is volunteer Janet Pruitt. Baseball playing chicken is named Casey.

Poll Reveals Unionists Reject Anti-Labor Line

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (PAI)—The line of the Goldwater, Landrums and Griffins that union members want new laws to hamstring trade unions has been knocked into a cocked hat by a University of Minnesota poll.

The findings were made by Charles W. Morton and Walter H. Uphoff of the U. of M.'s Industrial Relations Center who conducted a poll among 11 locals in two states.

The pollsters, who have been sampling union members' opinions for the past seven years in connection with the University's Union Studies Lab, learned that union members have not succumbed to anti-labor propaganda.

For instance:

- Union members do not feel they need to be "protected" from their unions.

- Union members do not feel that wage increases have an adverse effect on jobs or the cost of living.

- Union members do not think their officers spend too much on political action.

These views were held most strongly by active union members, less so by new unionists. The researchers concluded, therefore, that unions have failed to do an adequate job of explaining their point of view and objectives to new members.

Greatest unanimity among all segments of the unions' membership was on the question of whether labor unions should "see to it that all members register and vote."

On this question 91 percent of the active members and 73 percent of the inactive ones agreed.

Even more telling, however, from the standpoint of labor legislation, were the answers to the statement:

"We need more laws to limit the power of labor unions."

Sixty-one percent said they disagreed. Among the active members, support of the union was even greater: 72 percent

disagreed. Many of the new members were uncertain, however. The greatest number of these—45 percent—disagreed, 33 percent agreed, while 24 percent said they were undecided.

Concluded the researchers:

"Of all the groups, the short-time members generally appeared to be the most undecided on these issues. A larger proportion seemed to be 'out of step' with the policy of organized labor on these questions."

"This suggests the need of more attention to the orientation of new members and also points to the need for an on-going educational program for the union membership."

Gains Scored In Columbus, O. At Atlas Linen

COLUMBUS, O.—Local 379 signed an improved contract with the Atlas Linen and Industrial Supply Co., here on Aug. 20, Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles reported. The contract is effective as of July 8 and expires July 7, 1962.

The biggest gain for the members is a contract provision that permits regular route men to earn commissions on wholesale business.

In addition the members of Unit A-1 will gain a 1/2% increase in commission rates beginning next Jan. 1 which is expected to total \$20 monthly. At the same time, the requirement for three weeks of vacation will drop from 12 years to 10 years of service.

"The vacation provision will affect quite a few people and we think it's pretty important," Ingles said.

Route Assignment Changes

Another contractual change now sets up a two-bid system to replace the one-bid system formerly used. When a senior man changed routes in the past, a new man got the senior man's route. Now the senior man's route will be bid for by another employee; the second man's route will go to the newly-hired man.

Ten other contract changes will also serve to improve working conditions at Atlas. The local won an election at the firm on July 7, 1959. A contract, retroactive to that date, was signed Oct. 23.

"We came back into negotiations real fast and made good gains," Ingles said. He pointed out that the union has built a good relationship with Atlas management.

The union committee was composed of William Jackson, chairman; Norman Schneider, James Dudley, Wayne Shockley, Lewis Kammerling, William Adams, Paul Taylor and Ingles.

Federal mediator George Bell sat in at the final negotiating session.

Milk Route Man Reinstated With \$1,000 Back Pay

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—Arbitrator W. C. Blesch ordered Edward Levansky, a wholesale milk route salesman, reinstated to his job with more than \$1,000 in back pay in an arbitration proceeding brought against the Garvin Dairy at Fairmont, W. Va., Int. Rep. Gene Ingles reported.

The hearing was held at the City-County building in Wheeling on July 20. Levansky was discharged on Feb. 22, 1960 after having filed a grievance to uphold his seniority rights. The company claimed that he had failed to obey an order as grounds for discharge.

"The 'order' was given to Levansky by telephone under conditions involving extreme cold, deep snow, truck breakdowns and 18-hour work days," Ingles said.

Ruling for Levansky, the arbitration ordered his reinstatement with full seniority and all lost wages from March 22, amounting to more than \$1,000.

Thomas J. Jones and Louis Sanetsnik appeared at the arbitration for the dairy. Int'l Rep. William Kee and Ingles appeared for the union.

300 in Ala. Council Win Improved Pacts

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama RWDSU Council has won improved contracts for more than 300 members at four shops in Birmingham and Decatur, Council organizers reported.

Members of Local 620-A won a two-year contract at the Farm Industries division of the Quaker Oats Co. in Decatur, Org. J. H. Foster reported. The pact provides 10c in wage boosts over the two years, three days condolence leave and two weeks of vacation after two years' service and a third week after 14 years.

In addition, the new agreement provides improved holiday pay, provision for leave of absence up to one year for union work, four hours reporting pay and a full day's pay if an employee is hurt on the job regardless of the number of hours worked.

Farm Industries is a poultry-processing plant employing 50 workers. The contract settlement came the day before a strike notice, voted by the members, was to run out.

Negotiating for the local were Pres Lemuel Massey, Edna Lee Terry, vice-president; Robert Dyche, business agent of Local 125, St. Joseph, Mo. and president of the Quaker Oats Joint Council; Council Org. Bill Langston and Foster. Federal mediator W. C. Johnson and John Steven of the Alabama State Labor Department also participated in the negotiations.

Hardware Firm Settles

Local 261 has won an improved two-year agreement covering 140 members at the Moore-Handley Hardware Co. in Birmingham, Org. Bill Langston reported.

The two year contract, retroactive to Aug. 4, provides a 6c an hour wage hike the first year and 4c the second. Adjustments in classification will bring some workers an additional 8c hourly over the two year period.

Negotiations for the contract stretched over six weeks.

The negotiating committee included W. C. Griffon, chairman; Roscoe Jones, vice-chairman; Emmett Howard, R. E. Blackman, C. K. Mitchell, Roosevelt Jordan, Marilyn Nunn, W. J. Crawford and Langston.

United Bakery Workers Local 441-A settled an improved 2-year contract with McGough Bakeries in Decatur, Foster reported. He estimated that the package was worth 17c hourly. In addition to 10c in wage boosts, the workers won improvements in the vacation, seniority and arbitration clauses, four hours reporting pay, an additional 1c hourly to the health and welfare plan, and an improved classification system.

The local's negotiators were Pres. Byron Standridge, Vice-Pres. Cecil Allen, Berlie Busby, Waymon Sivley, Bobby Carpenter and Foster.

Foster also reported that a 17c package was won in a one-year agreement with Poultry By-Products Inc. at Somerville, Ala. The workers' first union contract provides the standard seniority and grievance clauses, a dues check-off, a 40-hour work week, time-and-a-half after eight hours daily and 40 hours weekly and four hours reporting pay.

The union also won five paid holidays, up to three weeks' vacation after 10 years of service, and classification adjustments that will bring some workers 4-10c hourly.

The Alabama RWDSU Council won an NLRB election at the plant, which processes feed and fertilizer, on July 6. Jessie Estes, Thomas J. Jacques, Oliver Williams and Foster negotiated the contract.

Strike Looms at Hills Warehouse In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Negotiations for a new contract to cover 110 members of Local 261 at the Hills Grocery Co. warehouse were deadlocked at The Record's presstime, Asst. Southern Dir. Frank Parker reported.

"We're making every effort to settle this without a strike," Parker said, "but a strike appears a probability because the company has not made an offer satisfactory to our members."

The Hills company operates a chain of supermarkets throughout the state. The Local 261 members are employed at the warehouse here. The local's two-year contract with Hills expired Aug. 2.

"We've been negotiating with the company over a six-week period," Parker said. "We're now operating on a day-to-day basis with the legal right to strike. We have sent notice of that to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the state Labor Department, as required by Alabama law."

"Our members will fight for what they feel they're entitled to in a new contract."

The shop negotiating committee includes Miller Sterling, chairman; Jesse Miles, Lovell Allen, E. P. Rookes, Eugene Ellis and Otis Taylor, assisted by Alabama RWDSU Council Orgs. Harvey Mayo and Bill Langston and Parker.



Local 315 negotiators at Avon Cosmetics in Atlanta gather around bargaining table. Union committee includes (seated) Richard Adams, Edna Hamby and Lester Platt and (standing) Ed Waters, Nora Herring, Lois Sosby and Sara Johnson. Garland Naylor and Mary Farr are absent.

Talks Open in Florida With Citrus Ass'n., Slater Chain

MIAMI, Fla.—Negotiations have opened for RWDSU members at one Florida shop and are scheduled to open shortly at two others, Int'l Rep. Harry Bush reported. The biggest is the Plymouth Citrus Growers Association, located in Plymouth, Fla., packers of fresh citrus fruit. About 100 workers are employed there during the season, which runs from Nov. 15 to April 15 of each year.

Nola Harper, the local's recording secretary, Oline George, Henrietta Miller and Lemmie Harp will serve on the local's negotiating committee.

Negotiations are also slated to open between Local 1010 and the Slater Shoe Co. next month for employees at eight stores and a warehouse in the state, Bush said.

The union was recently certified by

New Offices for Miami Locals

MIAMI, Fla.—Locals 885 and 1010 have moved their headquarters to a new location, 2206 N. W. 27th Avenue, Int'l Rep. Harry Bush reported.

The two locals are sharing space in a modern steel and concrete building with Local 657 of the Meat Cutters Union.

"The offices are air-conditioned and up to 74 people can now meet," Bush said.

The local's phone remains the same, Newton 4-3146.

the NLRB after winning an election among all the Slater employees.

Jack Mannis, Eric Johnson, Harry Shocket and Aaron Hollander will represent the union at the bargaining table.

Progress has been made in talks leading to a first contract at Blue Plate Foods Inc., Bush said. At the first bargaining session the company agreed to raise the minimum by 40c hourly to \$1.65, retroactive to July 15. The company has also agreed to a dues check-off, standard seniority procedures and seven paid holidays.

"All the major points were gotten out of the way at the first meeting," Bush said. "We expect the company to submit a draft contract soon, and after the union studies it we'll have another meeting to finish up any remaining differences."

The Blue Plate employees voted unanimously for the RWDSU in an NLRB election held in early July.

The company has been represented in the negotiations by John B. Geiger, vice-president of Blue Plate, and Charles Miller, branch manager.

Steward Louis Wiggins and Bush are the union's negotiators.

16c Increase Won in Atlanta At Stanley Home Products

ATLANTA, Ga.—Local 315 has won a 16c hourly wage gain and improved union security in a two-year contract signed with Stanley Home Products Inc., Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson reported.

The most important gain was strengthening the seniority clause, insuring that workers transferred to other jobs in the plant will have a reasonable opportunity to gain the necessary

experience on the new job.

The agreement provides an 8c wage boost retroactive to June 21 and an additional 8c next June 21.

Shop chairman Ray Oglesby, Seab Hindman, Helen Griggs, Laddie Moore and Dickinson negotiated the agreement.

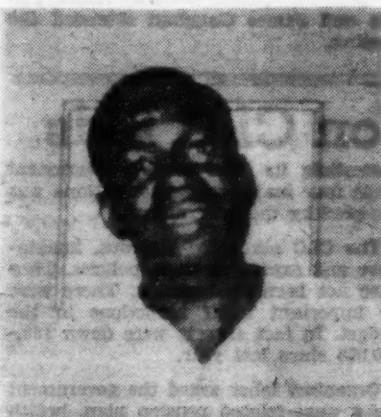
The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service took part in the negotiations.

Dickinson also reported that an arbitrator's decision favoring Willie Weems, a general service man employed by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., has been rejected by the management. The union will take the case to Federal Court here.

Arbitrator Whitley P. McCoy found that Weems' discharge on May 26 was unjustified and that he should be restored to his job with full back pay.

"The company will not abide by the decision of the arbitrator and said that they would instead pay him for seven work days from May 26 to June 6, and discharge him again as of that date for incompetence."

"We are taking this to the Federal Court to force the company to abide by the arbitrator's decision," Dickinson said.



Failure of Firestone management to accept arbitrator's decision favoring Willie Weems (above) is basis of Local 315's Federal Court action.



Top officers of Plymouth, Fla. Local 1025, Pres. Roy Jernigan, Rec. Sec. Nola Harper and Sec.-Treas. Robert Frederick, prepare for fall negotiations with citrus packers.

150 Organized in Fast Campaign By Saskatchewan Joint Board

REGINA, Sask.—One hundred and fifty new members at four units have joined the Saskatchewan Joint Board in the last few weeks, Int'l Rep. Walter Smishek reported. The Saskatchewan Labour Relations Board recently certified the RWDSU as bargaining agent for workers at three food stores of the O.K. Economy Stores chain in Regina, another O.K. store in North Battleford, the Co-op Creameries dairy and hatchery at Yorktown, and the Co-op's poultry plant in Lloydminster.

"These newly-organized shops bring us up to a total of eight shops organized and certified with some 250 employees since the joint board entered into an arrangement with International Union last year for developing new organization in the province," Smishek said.

Len Wallace, Phil Schaan, Elmer Frombach and Betty Klein, joint board staff representatives, and Smishek took part in the organizing drives.

Negotiations have opened for a contract with the O.K. Economy management for the three Regina stores, which employ 50 workers. Fifteen workers are employed at the North Battleford store and 85 at the two Co-op shops.

Laundry Contract Accepted

A conciliation board's majority report on the master laundry agreement covering 250 employees at eight provincial laundries was accepted by secret ballot votes held by Local 558 in Saskatoon and Local 568 in Regina this month, Smishek said.

The board's recommendation includes a 2c wage increase July 1, 3c Jan. 1, 1961 and another 3c Jan. 1, 1962. All wage differentials between the plants will be removed during the 30-month period of the contract, bringing wage increases up to 26c to some workers.

The master contract was negotiated between the two locals and Modern Laundry Ltd. in Saskatoon, and the Rainbow Laundry, Regina Steam Laundry, Nu-Life Cleaners, Capital Dry Cleaners, My Wardrobe Ltd., Queen City Cleaners and Arthur Rose Cleaners, all in Regina.

The conciliation board's report was approved with the condition that the multi-unit contract be maintained. Three laundries had given notice, after the board's recommendation was handed down, that they intend to withdraw from the master agreement.

Other provisions of the majority report provide for a five-day work week for all employees with guaranteed pay for 40 hours instead of the former 36-hour week; four hours minimum reporting pay; a \$1 meal allowance after two hours' overtime; nine statutory holidays with pay; and employer contributions of \$2.75 monthly for each employee for medical coverage.

The minimum for salesmen has been set at \$60 weekly, with wage adjustments similar to those won by the plant and office employees.

Jodoin Says It's 'Time for Choice'

REGINA (CPA)—Pres. Claude Jodoin may have coined the battlecry of the party.

During his speech to the 16th national CCF convention here the trade union leader brought the convention to its feet as he told the delegates why organized labor wanted to join with the CCF in the new party.

He said the two old parties were too much alike for the interests of Canadian democracy.

"It's time for the so-called two party system to become a real two-party system with one party to the right and one to the left," declared Mr. Jodoin.

"The Canadian Labor Congress is entering this new political party because it believes not so much that it's time for a change—but it's time for a choice."



Northern RWDSUers Take to Outdoors

TIMAGAMI, Ont.—Things were jumping at the first meeting of officers and stewards of northern Ontario's Local 915, held at Angus Lake Lodge earlier this month.

At top, participants take time out from discussion of bargaining to pose for a picture in front of the lodge.

At right, proud angler, Int'l Rep. Walter Kensit, holds up 16-pound yellow pickerel he took out of Angus Lake. Any pickerel larger than five pounds is rare, expert anglers say.



200 Members--Spread over 500 Miles

Drive in North Triples RWDSU Local's Size

TIMAGAMI, Ont.—Sixteen executive board members and shop stewards of Local 915 held their first general meeting at Angus Lake Lodge here to celebrate the tremendous growth of the local in recent weeks, and to deal with "growing pains," it was reported by Int'l Rep. Walter J. Kensit.

The local represents more than 200 RWDSU workers spread out over 500 hundred miles of northern Ontario and northern Quebec provinces. At the beginning of May the local had only 68 members.

It was announced that Kensit was being transferred at the end of September to another organizing drive. The executive voted to put the local's president, Felix Whittaker, on a full-time basis to service the growing local.

Kensit reported that representatives of retail workers are considering a number of amendments to their agreements, which will be up for renegotiation in October. The Dominion Stores units plan to hold a special meeting for employees of the chain over the Labour Day weekend.

"Int'l Rep. Cecil Dahmer of Local 414, which covers most of the Dominion Stores in southern Ontario, will be asked to attend to give the employees a better picture of other Dominion agreements," Kensit said. Dahmer will assist Whittaker

in the fall negotiations.

The wholesale representatives discussed their common problems and began making plans for their next negotiating talks, which are coming up next year.

In addition to Pres. Whittaker and Sec. Jean Johnstone, stewards William

Lukach Jr., Rolly Ethier, Omer Tounsignant, Gaston Janson, Gil Talbot, Emmett Pichie, Don Mahaffy, Desmond Gray, Neil McInnes, Colette Rochon, Gillis Pellerin, Lionel Redord, Andie Larose and James Gaughan attended the meeting.

Gov't. Bats .044 on CLC Bids

OTTAWA (CPA)—A review of the last session of Parliament reveals that the federal government only fulfilled two out of 46 legislative requests made last January by the Canadian Labor Congress.

The government, as urged by the CLC, repealed sections 172 and 173 of the Unemployment Insurance Commission regulations. It also came through with some salary increases for civil servants.

On all other requests, however, the CLC drew a virtual blank.

To combat unemployment the CLC in

presenting its brief to the government made four major suggestions. None was accepted by the government.

The CLC asked for vigorous, imaginative and expansive trade policies. They have not been forthcoming. There were no important tariff reductions in the budget. In fact exports were down \$59,000,000 since last year.

Organized labor asked the government for a wage-related pension plan, health insurance as well as sickness and survivors benefits. The government did none of these things.

Crane Flip-Flop Brings Speedy End to Strike

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The long strike of eight Local 535 members against the Crane Ltd. warehouse was settled after an abrupt company reversal, it was reported by Rep. Ray Haynes.

The workers won a \$30 monthly boost as of Aug. 8 and \$15 additional next Aug. 8, \$120 retroactive lump pay settlement and a third week of vacation after 10 years of service under the terms of the two-year settlement. The contract also provides for plant-wide seniority, maintenance of membership, compulsory dues check-off for new members, and 15 days' sick leave after one year of service.

Wages for the warehouse employees will now range from \$290-337 monthly.

The strike at Crane, a manufacturer of plumbing fixtures and piping, began on March 31 after the firm had rejected a conciliation board report that recommended a \$30 monthly boost.

Shortly after the strike started, the company put large ads in local papers blasting the conciliation board's recommendations. When the union members held firm on the picketline, the company threatened to shut the branch down. Later it put the plant up for sale.

"While we were negotiating for severance pay," Haynes said, "the company negotiators got a call direct from their head office in Canada telling them to try and negotiate an agreement with the union."

"We turned around and negotiated the contract. Within a few days the settlement was reached."

Int'l Rep. Bud Hodgins led the negotiators for the union in the talks.

Wildcat in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG (CPA)—A group of 37 carpenters at a northern Manitoba hydro project staged a 4-hour wildcat strike early this month when they complained their foreman had been fired for pro-union activities.

The men, employed at Grand Rapids by the Prairie Construction Company, returned to their work after promises of a probe by the firm. A company spokesman said the foreman would be re-instated if the charges were proved.

A TIME FOR DECISION



A Labor Day
Message from
Pres. Max Greenberg

On September 5 my fellow officers and I will be marching up New York City's Fifth Avenue together with 20,000 members of the RWDSU. Our delegation will be part of a huge demonstration on the part of New York's labor movement. We will be marching not only to demonstrate labor's solidarity and pride in our trade unions but also to remind the people of New York that union members are aware of their role in our society and determined to build a better America for themselves, their children and generations to come.

Elsewhere in the U.S. and Canada, similar parades and demonstrations will take place, although on a smaller scale. I wish it were possible for every single one of our members to join the line of march in a Labor Day demonstration, and I hope that the day is not too far distant when such demonstrations will take place in every city and town throughout the U.S. and Canada.

The New York Labor Day parade assumes particular importance in this U.S. Presidential election year. New York is one of the pivotal states whose choice between the Republican and Democratic candidates may well decide the national election. And in this choice labor votes will play a crucial role.

America's organized workers—like the rest of the population—are free to make their own choice when they enter the voting booth. Despite the false charges of anti-labor forces, unions cannot instruct or compel their members to vote in any particular way. This is not to say that unions do not have a special stake in the results of the elections, or an obligation to inform their members of the issues affecting them as trade unionists and as citizens. We do have such an obligation and we are determined to carry out our responsibility.

But the first task is to see to it that every one eligible to vote does so on election day. To carry out this task, the AFL-CIO is raising a fund of nearly \$700,000 from its constituent unions, including the RWDSU. In addition, hundreds of thousands of dollars will be spent by international unions and locals and state and city labor councils to get the maximum possible registration of voters.

It has long been a blot on the record of the U.S. that less than 60% of its people turn out to vote in Presidential elections and a far smaller proportion votes in "off year" elections. The remedy for this situation is an awakening of a sense of responsibility in the entire population so that the people we elect to public office truly reflect the desires and wishes of the population.

Although I have views of my own on the candidates and parties, I am more concerned that every RWDSU member should register and vote than with the way he or she votes. So, whatever your choice is on election day, I urge that you take steps now to make sure you and the members of your family will be eligible to vote on November 8.

I hope that every one of our members—and indeed every American voter—will be guided by the candidate's record of performance, not by labels or party slogans. Our union will study these records and will make recommendations to our members as will other unions and the AFL-CIO itself. These are some of the issues with which the labor movement is particularly concerned:

MINIMUM WAGE IMPROVEMENTS: We are now closer to winning decisive improvements in the federal minimum wage law on both cover-

age and the minimum than we have been in many years. The records of individual senators and representatives during the next few weeks on this vital legislation should be studied closely by every union member, and particularly by our retail membership, with an eye toward Nov. 8.

FOREIGN POLICY: The chaotic state of the world today is of vital concern to every human being. We cannot allow the efforts of long-oppressed peoples to free themselves from colonialism and establish independent nations to be thwarted or to be diverted into totalitarian paths. The ever-present danger of atomic war and total annihilation of life on earth must be met by constructive efforts to achieve a workable peace.

CIVIL RIGHTS: The desire of Negroes and other minorities to achieve full first-class citizenship must be met by forthright action by our federal government to protect their Constitutional rights.

LABOR LEGISLATION: The restrictive laws that now hamper the right of workers to organize into unions of their own choice must be amended and replaced by legislation that grants unions the same rights of free speech and free assembly which we boast of as part of our American tradition.

ECONOMIC MEASURES: The shaky state of American prosperity, with an apparently permanent roster of four million unemployed workers, must be corrected by the adoption of measures to raise the American standard of living and lift our economic sights above the narrow horizons of the present Administration. Our country sorely needs more housing, more schools, better roads and more of all the good things of life which our economy is capable of providing. A progressive and liberal administration can take the steps needed to spur on our great productive capacity to meet both the people's needs at home and the challenge from communist nations abroad.

There are some people who say that labor should "keep out of politics" and stick to bread-and-butter issues that can be resolved by collective bargaining. Unfortunately, the facts of life completely refute this point of view. Labor can no more keep out of politics than it can keep out of conflict with employers in the course of conducting its normal affairs.

As long as employers have anything to say about government, you can be sure that they will take advantage of every opportunity to advance their own interests by means of favorable legislation, favorable rulings from courts and government bodies, etc. Many of these political maneuvers by employers can be countered only by action in the political arena. For example, the most powerful union in a given state, with the strongest union security provisions written into its contracts, is powerless to enforce those contracts if the state should enact a compulsory open shop "right-to-work" law.

In the same way, dollars-and-cents gains won in collective bargaining by unions can be made valueless as a result of laws or administrative decisions. There has been little increase in the real wages earned by workers during the past 7½ years; the gains they have scored have been eaten up by the continued rise in the cost of living—which in turn can be traced to the Eisenhower Administration's tight-money policy.

Let us, on this Labor Day 1960, determine that we will do our part to build the kind of nation and world we want our children and their children to enjoy.

How to take off ten pounds quickly

By DR. KARL ANDERSON

Recently the Society of Actuaries released evidence that even so-called "average" weight is actually shortening the lives of millions of Americans.

Reaction of millions of readers was for a kind of personal crash program. "What should I quit eating?" and "How can I lose 10 pounds quickly?" they asked.

For most persons there is no "easy recipe" for taking off pounds. But it will be a pleasant surprise to many to learn that getting back to the kind of weight that will prolong your life does not require giving up any particular food. A 1,000-calorie daily menu will be sufficient for most persons not engaged in hard physical labor and it will virtually guarantee the loss of 10 pounds within three weeks. That is as quick a weight reduction as should be undertaken by most individuals.

Fluctuations of a pound or two over a period of several days are no reason for concern if the trend is gradually downward. If it is not, then you are still eating too much, no matter how little you think you are eating.

The point at which you can resume your optimum diet—whether it be 1,200, 1,600 or 2,000 calories—depends on how many pounds you must lose to reach the "ideal" weight. This, according to the actuarial study, is about 20 pounds less than what until now has been regarded as average weight.

The reward for sticking with it is definitely a longer lease on life. For, as the actuaries' study shows, weight reduction is better late than never.

Of the nearly five million people surveyed, those who were overweight when insured, but were later given standard insurance because of weight reduction, showed an immediate benefit of normal mortality, which continued for at least 10 years.

The popular idea that fat people stay fat no matter how little they eat, or that defective glands cause obesity, has no basis of fact. Fat comes only from food, and obesity results only from eating more than is required to meet the energy needs of the body. Unusually efficient digestion is never the cause.

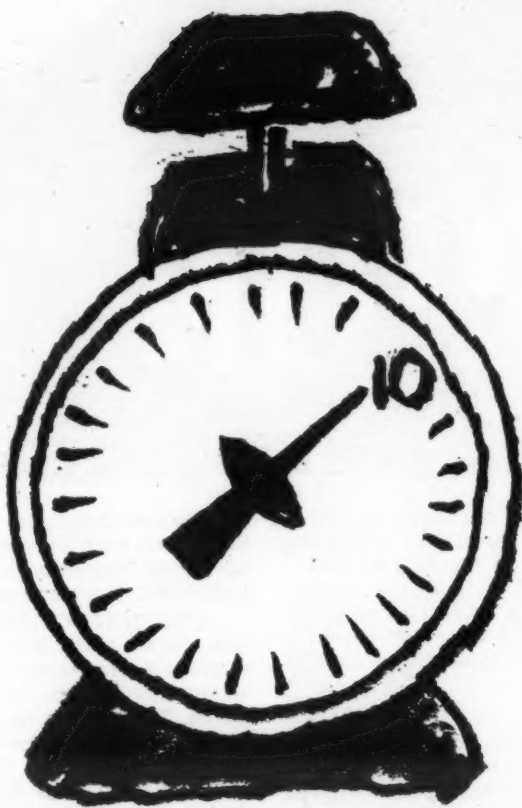
Dieting Takes Will Power

But honest effort at weight reduction must start in the conscience of the individual. Before the 1,000 calorie-a-day menu can work any magic for you, you must first really want to reduce.

Many people would choose more sensibly between added pounds and added years if they sharpened their awareness of just what fat is and what it does to the human body.

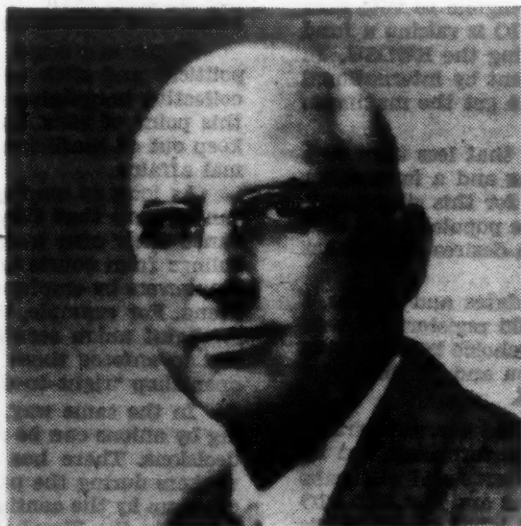
A common misconception is that fat is merely inert flesh—just so much excess weight. Actually, every pound of fat has to be nourished with miles of small blood vessels, and the many miles of blood vessels in a greatly overweight person have to be serviced by the same old heart.

Little wonder that among heavyweights heart failure ranks high as a cause of death.



Fat people also have more coronary disease, more kidney trouble, more diabetes, more cancer and three times as much high blood pressure as do people of normal weight. They even have more falls and other accidents.

The will power necessary to achieve weight reduction can be tempered somewhat by a common-sense timetable for your food intake. A little snack taken at intervals throughout the day—within the agreed-upon calorie limit—will help you reach your goal a lot more enjoyably than if you lavish your entire calorie count on a single meal or two and then spend



Dr. Anderson is medical director of Northwestern National Life Insurance Co. and immediate past president of the Minnesota Heart Association.

long hours bemoaning the injustices of fat and fate as they affect you.

Some fat persons fear that reduction in weight will weaken or otherwise harm them. They think that if they thin down they will become subject to illness and disease. Actually, the opposite is true.

Others point hopefully to the amount of exercise they get, but exercise is greatly overrated as a reducer. You need to climb 20 flights to lose the weight put on by four level teaspoons of sugar.

Fat cannot be massaged off. Likewise, no effective and harmless reducing drug is known to medical science, with the exception of thyroid extract, which is used in those rare cases where thyroid deficiency is actually the cause of excess fat. Less than one percent of overweight people have thyroid deficiencies. All others will find this thyroid extract useless or harmful.

So-called "reducing prescriptions" usually work by numbing the appetite or by otherwise disturbing bodily functions. The appetite-numbing type of drug may occasionally be prescribed in limited amounts by a physician to make it easier for a patient to adhere to a reducing diet.

The one permanently helpful prescription is "Eat those foods which you most enjoy, but eat small portions and keep the total at a level where food intake does not exceed energy output."

Emotions Basis of Overweight

Three factors contribute prominently to overweight. The first is emotions. For some persons eating becomes a substitute for other pleasures of which that person has been deprived.

Factor two is habit. For certain overweight persons who are "forever eating" the problem of obesity is not unlike that of alcoholism. The individual "just can't resist" food when he sees it.

Factor three is environment. Obesity is never inherited; it doesn't run in the family. But if parents are addicted to large quantities of high-calorie food a child will readily imitate his elders. And even if parents themselves are not overweight, the children may be encouraged by them to eat excessively.

Most people have heard in recent years that cholesterol, a substance present in everyone's blood, may under certain circumstances clog up the arteries and bring about a heart attack.

For this reason the person who has been lucky enough to survive a heart attack is today invariably on a low-fat, low-cholesterol reducing diet. But why continue eating overtime until a heart attack hits?

Far more sensible is the stitch in time that may save you 9 or even 29—extra years of happy living among friends and family. That is the bonus you may win if you start today on a low-fat menu of not more than 1,000 calories.

And what do you have to lose? Not a thing except pounds.

how social security

should be IMPROVED

By SEN. JOHN F. KENNEDY

Today we commemorate a great event—the passage of the Social Security Act of 1935—the most important single piece of social welfare legislation in the history of this country. It was 25 years ago this very day that Franklin Roosevelt could say, after a long and arduous struggle: “Today a hope of many years standing is in large

part fulfilled;” and with that he signed his name and social security became law.



For millions of Americans, with that one stroke of the pen, their insecurity and fear were transformed into hope; their poverty and hunger were transformed into a decent life; their economic degradation was transformed into a chance to live out their days in the dignity and peace they had so richly earned.

But the job which Franklin Roosevelt set out to do in 1935 is not yet done. That opening battle was won—but the war against poverty and degradation is not yet over. And no one realized this more than Roosevelt himself.

“This law,” he said, 25 years ago today as he signed it, “represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built, but which is by no means complete.”

It is fitting that we celebrate this anniversary. It is essential, from time to time, that we pay tribute to past greatness and historic achievement. But we would betray the very cause we honor if we did not look to the future as well. We would be unfaithful to the man we honor if we did not look beyond his work to the new challenges, the new problems, the new work which lies ahead.

This is not 1935—or even 1945. This is 1960, and today there are 16 million Americans past the age of 65. Three out of every five of these—more than nine and one-half million people—must struggle to survive on an income of less than one thousand dollars a year. Three million more receive less than two thousand dollars from all sources combined. And those who draw social security receive an average check of \$72 a month which—in 1960 dollars—does not begin to do the job.

With the cost of living continually spiralling upwards, with the cost of basic items continually rising, \$72 a month or one thousand dollars a year cannot pay for even the most basic rudiments of a decent and dignified old age. And, even worse, the substandard incomes—the poverty and neglect—dissipate and destroy the morale, the self-respect, the personal pride of our older citizens.

These are shocking and shameful figures. They unmistakably reveal the dismal poverty, the hardship and the lonely want which millions of Americans must face as they near retirement. They describe the meager and humiliating re-

Senator Kennedy's remarks are excerpted from a speech he delivered at Hyde Park, N. Y., on the 25th anniversary of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's signing of the Social Security Act.

The Democratic Presidential Candidate States His Views

ward which this, the richest country on earth, gives to those who have contributed to our country's strength.

This poverty and hardship become heart-break and despair when illness threatens. No costs have increased more rapidly in the last decade than the cost of medical care. And no group of Americans has felt the impact of these skyrocketing costs more than our older citizens.

Almost 20% of all those on social security must use one-quarter to one-half of their meager annual incomes for medical expenses alone. Those over 65 suffer from chronic diseases at almost twice the rate of our younger population. They spend more than twice as many days restricted to bed, and they must visit a doctor twice as often. And even these impressive figures do not tell us of the uncounted thousands who suffer from lack of needed medical care, from lack of vital drugs and of hospitalization, simply because they cannot afford to pay the bills.

Pain—or Public Charity?

Of course, some of those who are now uncared for can get free health care. But such public assistance is often painstakingly slow, the tests for giving it are often rigid and unrealistic. The care itself is often impersonal and inadequate.

And even more important, thousands of our older citizens would rather endure pain and suffering than rely on public charity. And they should not have to ask for charity.

This story is a living story, not merely statistics. It is deeply burned into every city and town, every hospital and clinic, every neighborhood and rest home in America, wherever our older citizens live out their lives in want and despair my under the shadow of illness. You have seen it in your states—I have seen it in my travels across all fifty States. It is a sight engraved upon our minds and hearts, but it is a sight which, together, we can wipe from the face of this great rich land forever.

First, we must enact immediately an adequate, comprehensive plan to enable our older citizens to meet their pressing medical needs. Such a plan, a soundly financed program without a destructive, degrading means test, based on the tried and tested operation of the social security system, is now before the Congress; and it can—and should—and must be enacted this year!

But I also say to you that this bill will be, like the original social security law, only a single stone in an unfinished structure. It is an important start toward meeting the health problems of our older citizens—but it is only a start. And the coming years will require even more of us.

Secondly, we must broaden and extend the current scale of social security benefits, which have barely kept pace with the rising cost of living. We must devise machinery that will enable us to keep ahead of rising prices so that human welfare will not be cruelly dissipated by inflation.

Third, we must raise the amount which retired persons can earn and still be eligible for

social security benefits, so that our older people can supplement their meager benefits with meaningful outside employment.

Fourth, we must provide more than benefits. Our older people must receive not only their earned reward for their contributions to America's past—they must be allowed to share in the great task of building America's future. Today too many of our older people who can work—who want to work—cannot find work. Their abilities and skills, their experience and wisdom and knowledge, are wastefully ignored by a country which desperately needs their services.

Using Skills of the Aged

We must embark on a great program to use the skills of older Americans—through changes in government hiring policies, through expanded employment services, and through an intensive education of our nation's employers to the immense value of this great reservoir of unused talents.

And, since new work for our older citizens will often require new training, we must expand vocational training facilities to ease their change to new job opportunities.

Fifth, we must provide adequate housing for the aged—housing which will be an integral part of the community in which they live. For this we may need a new program of loans, and new incentives to builders to construct homes which meet their special requirements.

Sixth, if we adopt these programs of housing and employment, and construct a system of adequate benefits, then we can move to reduce the number of those who must depend on public assistance, and thus increase the benefits to those who still need assistance.

Seventh, we must expand our basic research into the causes and prevention of those chronic illnesses and diseases which are associated with advancing age.

Eighth, we must do more for the widows and children who survive. Today the widow whose savings are gone—who is forced to live on an income even less than her husband's retirement benefits—is truly the “forgotten woman” of social security. We must remedy this shameful defect in our law.

And social security is just one of the many vital battles for human welfare which are now being waged. I come to you from a Congress where we are fighting to secure a decent minimum wage for millions of Americans. This, too, is an important and arduous struggle. And many other such struggles lie ahead.

To meet these urgent responsibilities will take determination, and dedication, and hard work. But I believe that America is ready to move from self-indulgence to self-denial. It will take will and effort. But I believe that America is ready to work. It will take vision and boldness. But I believe that America is still bold.

The writers of the Declaration of Independence did not promise us happiness—they promised only the “pursuit of happiness”—and by this they meant fulfillment as a nation and as human beings.

Ranking Boxers in RWDSU Ranks



Wyce Westbrook

Cincy's Golden Gloves Heavyweight Champion

By MIKE LIBER

Sports Editor, Local 390 Round-Up

CINCINNATI, O.

Wyce Westbrook, Cincinnati's Golden Gloves heavyweight champion and a member of RWDSU, is making a real name for himself in boxing circles around the Cincinnati area.

In the short space of two years, Wyce has climbed from novice light-heavy champ to the Golden Gloves championship in the heavyweight ranks.

He was also runner-up in the recent A.A.U. (Amateur Athletic Union) heavy championship bouts held in Toledo and qualified for the Olympic trials held this spring in San Francisco.

Twenty-two years old, Westbrook is a graduate of Cincinnati's Central High School, where he starred in football, baseball and basketball. He is married and the father of a boy presented to him six months ago by his lovely wife, Anita.

He has been a member of United Food Workers Local 390 for more than three years. He is employed by the Kroger Co. of Cincinnati as a maintenance machine clean-up man.

Holds Penna. Title In 160 Lb. Class

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Johnny Morris, Pennsylvania's state middleweight title-holder and former Golden Gloves champ, is a member of the RWDSU in Pittsburgh. He has racked up an enviable record in his boxing career and today is regarded as "on the way towards national renown."

Starting at the age of 14, Johnny won 27 of his 30 amateur bouts, 19 of them by knockouts. He capped his amateur career by winning the Golden Gloves crown in his weight class in 1954.

Three years later he turned professional. As a pro he has won 17 fights (11 of them by knockouts) while dropping three decisions. In January he won the state middleweight championship from Jimmy Beecham.

In his last start, Morris won a unanimous decision over Tony Dupas of New Orleans in a ten-round bout.

Morris, a member of Local 101, is employed at the May Co. (Kaufmann's) department store in Pittsburgh. He is married and the father of two daughters, 4 and 5.



Johnny Morris

Whether You Parade or Picnic, Observe Labor Day Safety Rules

A revived interest in observing Labor Day with parades and picnics is reported from many parts of the country in connection with the second annual campaign of organized labor and the National Safety Council to cut into the heavy accident and death toll on the weekend that commemorates the gains unions have won for workers.

Last year 438 persons—many of them workers—died in traffic accidents over the Labor Day weekend. In addition, 91 men, women and children were drowned and 84 lives were lost in other accidents. The tragic toll was called a "desecration of the day" and a "national disgrace" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, vice president for labor of the National Safety

Council, pointed out that "accidents certainly don't have to happen."

The Safety Council has listed eight pointers designed to help drivers protect themselves on the road not only over Labor Day but throughout the year:

- Don't drive after drinking.
- Hold down speed. Adjust speed to road, weather and traffic conditions.
- Be courteous—give the other fellow a break.
- Make sure you have enough room to pass and that the way is clear before changing lanes.
- Be on the lookout for trouble at intersections, hills and curves.
- Keep both hands on the steering wheel and your eyes on the road.
- Don't drive too close to the car ahead.

- Observe all traffic signs and signals.

The Safety Council in addition warned against fatigue, inattention and distractions.

It also pointed out that most of the drowning toll in the past has been among children less than 4 years of age, teen-agers and young men up to the age of 25. About 2 out of every 3 victims were alone or with only one other person, while deaths were particularly numerous at unguarded or unpatrolled areas along lakes and rivers.

The steering committee has urged safety during the weekend through talks and the showing of safety films at local union meetings and over radio and television broadcasts, and with safety posters.

the SMALL ethics of BIG business

Or, Four Examples of Free Enterprise Morality

By CHARLES MICHAELSON

Phony TV Commercials

If there's a sucker born every minute, the television commercial has a long, healthy and financially-secure future.

Take the ad agency that wanted to demonstrate how its client's beer kept that frothy, foamy head longer than any other brew. It got the best beer for the commercial: one that really could hold its head up under those blazing TV lights. It just happened to be salted while the other brand wasn't.

One agency wanted to convince the viewers that its coffee really brewed clear and clean—no sludgy flow for this company's coffee. To solve the visual problem, the agency found it just couldn't use coffee in the film. It brewed up a coffee potful of hot wine, which really pours smooth. Just the thing for that wake-up feeling at breakfast.

Another agency, hard at work on behalf of some instant cake mix or other, needed 'icing' to top off the cake. The TV lights were enough to melt real icing, so the bright ad boys substituted shaving cream for the icing. (Maybe the shaving cream was another of the agency's clients?)

Cleaning up the sink, which consumes several hours of prime television time every day, is too important a job to be left to whatever cleaning agent is being advertised as the latest miracle cleaner. A little bleach does the job much better and no viewer knows the difference.

But the topper came from the agency that prepared a series of TV ads for a certain brand of safety glass. Week after week entranced viewers saw a demonstration that contrasted the safety glass' visibility—without any distortion—with the terrible images produced by regular glass.

There was one slight twist in the commercial, however. The clear visibility in the safety glass had been produced by shooting the TV film with no glass at all. See?

Kickback at Chrysler

The saga of William C. Newberg, who was fired after two months as president of the Chrysler Corp. because of private business dealings with Chrysler suppliers, got a laugh from one national business magazine.

"A sort of 20th Century morality play about a pair of poor boys who tried to get rich fast," the magazine said.

In 1952 Newberg, who was then in charge of Chrysler's Dodge division, met Ben Stone, who knew his way around the metal-working industry.

The men soon incorporated Press Products Inc., which started manufacturing small parts for Chrysler cars. When Press was dissolved four years later, Newberg and Stone had already set up Bonan Co., which also made small Chrysler parts.

Although Detroit had heard a number of rumors about Newberg and other Chrysler officers, most likely nothing would have happened if the car manufacturer hadn't ordered a 10% budget cut in March.

Among those discharged was an engineer whose job was to write specifications for purchases. Under instructions, he had been writing specifications to suit certain supplier firms, including Bonan.

The engineer complained to one large stock-holder and shortly thereafter the Chrysler board was forced to fire Newberg. He agreed to return \$450,000 to the corporation.

But Newberg claimed he did nothing wrong.

"I entered into the questioned relationship," he said, "in the belief that it was in the interest of the (Chrysler) corporation and that no question of illegality or impropriety was involved."

Cheating the Government

Senator Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) came up with some comments on the 'morality' of American businessmen during recent Senate hearings on the Defense Department's appropriations request for the current fiscal year.

On a table in a Senate committee room he placed a set of wrenches that sell in any hardware store for \$3.89. Next to the wrenches he had marked the price that the Defense Department paid for each set: \$29.

Senator Douglas had other exhibits that show how high-minded businessmen consistently bilk the government. There were 25c lamp sockets that had cost the taxpayers \$10 apiece. There were so-called gauge blocks, small, useless, poorly-turned chunks of aluminum, that we bought for a mere \$21.10 each.

Douglas estimated that business cheating in all its forms costs the federal taxpayer close to \$3,000,000,000 a year.

Writing in the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union News, Roscoe Fleming took off after the business cheaters.

"Every agent of every company knows that such swindles cheat his government and ours, rob the taxpayers and, above all, weaken the national defense.

"Does Mr. Khrushchev have a more effective ally in the United States than a businessman who would charge the government \$21.10 apiece for small and crooked chunks of aluminum? Or pad a payroll or a cost-account for a million?"

Price-Fixing and Rigging

The U.S. Government short-circuited the electrical equipment industry with 18 indictments in Philadelphia's Federal Court recently, and the sparks really flew.

The government has charged that 27 companies, including morality-peddling Westinghouse Electric and General Electric, conspired illegally to fix prices on the sale of turbine-generator units.

Instead of the usual legal rigamarole, the government named names, listed dates and code words, and painted a neat picture of secret meetings in posh hotel suites where prices were boosted, business allotted and the bids rigged.

In one indictment, the government claimed collusive bidding in the sale of a turbine to the city of Sikeston, Mo. Representatives of six firms met at Skytop, an exclusive mountain resort in Pennsylvania, on May 21, 1957 to decide who was going to get the business (give Sikeston the business, that is).

The firms finally drew lots to decide who was to submit the winning bid, the government charged.

Later that same year, the defendants are alleged to have met in New York to decide which firm was going to get the order for a huge turbine generator for the Tennessee Valley Authority. GE pulled the short straw and bid \$16,112,000; the Westinghouse bid was a sure loser at \$16,225,000.

The government has also charged the firms met to discuss price increases and assign one of the companies to announce the higher prices first.

Who Smold The Reet?

By JANE GOODSELL

If a couple of mouses are mice,
And more than one louse is lice,
Then two houses should surely be nice.
If goose in the plural is geese,

Then why aren't two mooses, meese?
And a batch of papooses, papeese?
If freeze, in the past tense is froze,
Then the past tense of ease should be oze,



And sneeze, in the past tense, snoze.
If more than one ox is oxen,
Why then aren't two boxes, boxen?
And three little foxes, foxen?

If the past tense of think is thought,
Then the past tense of blink should be blought,
And fink should be present tense fought.
If bought is the past tense of buy,

Then frougt should be past tense of fry,
And crougt should be past tense of cry,
Or maybe it ought to be crew,
For the past tense of fly is flew.



I find it confusing, don't you?
If the plural of tooth is teeth,
Then a couple of booths should be beeth,
And a bevy of youths should be yeeth.

A toy that is smashed is broken;
A word that's been uttered is spoken,
So a ham that's been smoked should be smoken.
If the past tense of tell is told,

Then the past tense of yell should be yold,
And the past tense of smell should be smold.
If someone who's pale has pallor,
Then a masculine male should have mallor,



And a person who's frail should have frallor.
Add a foot to a foot, you've got feet,
So a couple of boots should be beet,
And more than one root should be reet.

The English language seems to me
A maze of inconsistency,
And I'm glad I was teacher—I mean taught—it when young
Or I'd never have raught—I mean reached—my present
state of fluency in my native tongue.

New Motorist Plague: Insurance Cancellations

By Sidney Margolius
Consumer Expert for The Record

A wage-earner and his wife had two minor collisions in two years. One occurred when the wife first learned to drive. The other happened to the husband the following year.

Bang. The insurance company canceled their policy. To get insurance elsewhere, the couple has to pay twice as much.

Another man, 68 years old, recently had his first accident in the 40 years he's driven. His car got out of control, turned over, and a fellow union member riding with him was hurt.

The injury was slight. But the company with whom the driver had carried his insurance for the past year, refused to renew his policy.

These are just two of the many incidents of cancellations and non-renewals of insurance presently causing much concern and extra expense to motorists. There have been so many complaints that legislatures in at least two states—Virginia and New York—now are considering legislation to outlaw cancellations, or at least set up boards to which car owners can appeal. New York Assemblyman Louis Wallach estimates that more than a million policies were cancelled in one recent year.

Mr. Wallach especially objects to what he says is the practice of some companies of discontinuing a policy if the car is involved in an accident—whether or not the insured person was at fault.

Cancellations can be costly. The least that can happen is that you may have to go to a higher-cost company with a more lenient attitude towards insuring drivers with recent multiple-accident records, or other unwanted characteristics. But in some cities you may not be able to get other insurance even at a standard price, let alone from one of the lower-cost companies. Then you may have to go into the assigned-risk pool and pay a stiff extra premium.

Color Bar to Car Insurance

In fact, it's gotten difficult for some people to buy auto insurance at all, not because they have been involved in accidents or driving violations, but merely because of the color of their skin and where they live, one New York union recently charged. This is well-known in the industry. Even some of the "cooperative-oriented" insurance companies discourage sales in specified neighborhoods. Such discrimination on the basis of color and neighborhood is one of the most serious problems, New York Assemblyman Alfred Lerner told this reporter.

Age is another factor in cancellations, or in getting insurance at all. Insurance companies nowadays seek to avoid both the older and younger drivers. In fact, some companies will cancel a policy when a driver under 25 starts driving the family car, or even avoid insuring families who have a son approaching driving age.

In the case of the 68-year-old driver, undoubtedly his age was a factor in his cancellation even though he had only one accident in 40 years.

The type of accident probably was another factor. There was no contributory negligence, as there may be in accidents at intersections. Here the driver had let the car get out of control.

The investigator may have observed other warning signs about the driver, such as indications of increasing infirmity. Too, he had been with the company only one year. The company probably would have been more lenient with a long-time policy-holder.

You also can learn useful facts from the first case. This couple was perplexed because its two accidents involved only minor damages. But insurance companies are more concerned about a chain of minor accidents than the occasional costlier one. They fear that a series of small incidents shows a tendency which may soon lead to a big accident.

How to Cope With Cancellation

How can you cope with the threat of cancellation or refusal to renew at the end of your term?

1—More than ever, it's important to avoid accidents, and even small claims. One man saw his policy with a low-cost company canceled because he put in a claim for a stolen hub cap worth \$2.50, shortly after his wife had a minor accident.

2—It's also extra-vital now to avoid traffic violations, especially if you're in one of the new "merit-rating" companies. They charge less for drivers with so-called "safe" records, but more if you accumulate accidents and violations. Thus, a ticket for speeding, or passing a stop sign or a red light, may cost you more than just \$5 or \$10 fine.

In California, where merit rating is being tried statewide, the courts are reported as clogged with motorists contesting tickets because violations now affect their insurance premium. Formerly, many simply paid the fine.

3—In buying auto insurance, other values being equal, give your preference to one of several companies now issuing non-cancelable policies. A non-cancelable policy can't be discontinued during its term—usually a year or six months—although the company can still refuse to renew at the end of the term.

The advantage of the non-cancelable policy, and it's only a small one, is that it's preferable to be able to go to another company or broker while your policy is still in effect. If it's been cancelled, other companies may avoid you too.

Or you may feel that with your record and careful driving, you can do well with one of the merit-rating plans offered now in most states by a number of companies which also sell standard car insurance. In a merit-rating plan you pay less if you have a clean record. Nor will you be canceled after a series of accidents, but will pay successively higher rates.

4—If your insurance ever is canceled, and you consider the action unfair, you can appeal to your state insurance commissioner at your state capitol. Generally, his powers are only persuasive and he cannot force the company to reinstate you. However, a good state commissioner will investigate. Your complaint also will have the value of showing state authorities your concern about the cancellation situation.

Insurance regulation has been under the control of the states since Congress handed them jurisdiction as the result of the McCarran Act of 1945. In practice, state regulation is haphazard and uneven among the different states. It will pay car owners to call attention of their state insurance departments to this problem.

5—Also tell your representative in your state legislature about your cancellation, so he'll realize the need for remedial legislation.

lighter side of the record

No More

"Jet-Propelled Car Built to Do 500 Miles an Hour."
—Headline. It may not be long before the pedestrian joins the dodo and dinosaur in extinction.

Home Rule

Before marriage a man declares that he will be master of his home or know the reason why. After marriage he knows the reason why.

Sales Lure

Sign in the window of a Houston furniture store: "Use our easy-payment plan—100% down and then nothing else to pay."

Small Miracle

A wife whose self-appointed mission in life was to make her husband into a better man succeeded with the aid of her pastor in getting him to accompany her in her church-going.

One day the cleric met her on the street and asked if this new habit had made any visible change in him.

"Indeed it has, Reverend," she replied. "Now he shaves on Sundays."

The Ideal Toy

Some people are always demanding the impossible. Like the lady who wants toy manufacturers to produce an educational toy—one that will educate the child to put it away when he's finished playing with it.

Out-Riddled

A farmer and a professor were traveling together when the professor suggested asking riddles to pass the time. "Every time you miss a riddle you give me a dollar, and every time I miss, I'll give you a dollar."

"You're better educated than I am," replied the farmer. "I'll give you fifty cents." The professor agreed and told the farmer to make up the first riddle.

"What has three legs walking and two legs flying?" The professor gave up and handed over the dollar. The farmer didn't know either and handed back fifty cents.

He Was Correct

H. L. Mencken invented a happy formula for answering all controversial letters. It is final, courteous, and can be employed without reading the letter to which it replies. He merely said:

"Dear Sir (or Madam): You may be right."

Unread

Sidestepping a request for his comment on the recent banning from Miami's public school libraries of Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World" and George Orwell's "1984," U.S. Commissioner of Education Lawrence Dethrick said, "I have never heard of those two books."

What the U.S. Commissioner of Education obviously needs is an education.

A Quickie

Comedian Mort Sahl defines Cape Canaveral as "Disneyland East."

The Worst Kind

"Colonel" Edwin L. Drake, the man who "brought in" the first oil well in this country more than 100 years ago, had his troubles. The biggest one, for a while, was transportation.

Drake struck oil at Titusville, Pa., August 27, 1859. Titusville was isolated by lack of roads and wilderness. To get the oil to the nearest railroad meant a long haul through the rough country by horse and wagon. A humorist of the times described the roads as being:

"Wholly unclassable,
Almost impassable,
Scarcely jackassable."

Poetry Corner

There was a young girl from Detroit
Whose kissing was very adroit;
She could pucker her lips
Into a total eclipse,
Or stretch them out like a quoit.

A cute little babe from St. Paul
Wore a newspaper dress to a ball;
But the dress caught on fire
And burned her entire
Front page, sports section and all.

Old Mistake

Auto manufacturers are making the same old mistakes again this year—making windshield wipers that snag parking tickets.



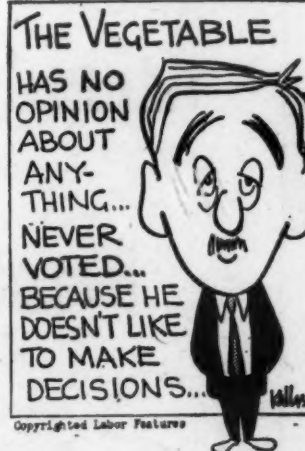
"DON'T WORRY ABOUT A THING... THE BOSS HIRED A YOUNG GIRL TO RUN YOUR MACHINE... UNTIL YOU GET BACK!"



POOL SIDE VISTA: Water isn't needed to enjoy the sight of Evon Thomas heading for a swim at Palm Springs, Calif.



Small People



REGISTER:

Everyone's Vote Counts —

Farmer, Housewife, Worker;

Make Sure You Can Vote Nov. 8



Kennedy Forces Battle

Reactionary Clique

On Labor-Backed Bill

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450 in Newark, N. J.

Win 4-Day Strike

At A & P Bakery Plant

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